

NEW SPECIES AND A NEW COMBINATION FROM
THE BAHAMAS, CAICOS AND TURKS ISLANDS

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EXTENSIVE FIELD EXPLORATIONS during the past several years have enabled me to study at first hand the flora of the Bahamas, Caicos and Turks islands. Among the numerous collections obtained during these explorations are more than 100 species that are new to the flora of the islands; species that have their origin mainly in the Greater Antilles.

With further intensive study of many of my collections, the species described here were discovered. Holotypes have been placed in the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University; isotypes are in the Fairchild Tropical Garden Herbarium, and elsewhere when available.

RANUNCULACEAE

Clematis orbiculata Correll, sp. nov.

FIGURE 1.

Suffrutex scandens ad plus minusve 5 m. altus. Folia 3- vel raro 5-foliolata, 3-9 cm. longa; foliola herbacea, orbiculares, apice apiculata, 1.5-3.5 cm. diametro, raro lobulata. Achenium brunneum, 3-3.5 mm. longum, cauda plumosa 5-6 cm. longa, pilis argenteis ad 3 mm. longis.

TYPE. Bahamas, Great Exuma, vine on shrubs in coppice about Forrest, January 10, 1975, *D. S. Correll 44074* (A, holotype).

Woody climber to 5 m. or more high; stems and branches glabrous, ribbed. Leaves opposite, glabrous, 3-9 cm. long, 3- or rarely 5-foliolate; petiole 1.5-3.5 cm. long. Leaflets herbaceous, orbicular, apiculate at the broadly rounded apex, 1.5-3.5 cm. in diameter, rarely lobate; petiolule 3-10 mm. long. Peduncles terminal or lateral on leafy branches. Flowers not seen. Achene brown, obliquely elliptic, compressed, 3-3.5 mm. long, 2-2.5 mm. wide, slightly hirsute; achene tail 5-6 cm. long, plumose with silvery hairs to 3 mm. long.

The orbicular leaflets readily separate this plant from *Clematis bahamica* (O. Kuntze) Britton and the closely allied, if not conspecific, *C. dioica* L., that are characterized by having ovate to elliptic and acute to acuminate leaflets with subcordate to obtuse bases. *Clematis orbiculata* has also been collected in pinelands, Eight Mile Rocks, Grand Bahama, during February 5-13, 1905 (*Britton & Millspaugh 2393* (NY)).

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia hieroglyphica Correll, sp. nov.

FIGURE 2.

Frutex erectus ad 6 dm. altus, caule simplici 8 mm. crasso, superne ramosus dichotome. Rami ramulique laeves. Stipulae minutae, triangulari-

ovatae, rigidae, paginis interioribus albo-ciliolatis. Folia laevia, oblique suborbiculata vel elliptica, basi et apice rotundata, 5-12 mm. longa, 4-8 mm. lata, pagina inferne pallida, pagina supra viridis intricate conspicueque reticulata, petiolis gracilibus 1-2 mm. longis. Involucrum solitarium, turbinatum, purpureum. Glandes cupreae.

TYPE. Bahamas, Crooked Island, in open coppice along road to Turtle Sound, west of Church Grove; flowers (glands) dark red; leaves thin, February 17, 1975, *D. S. Correll 44346* (A, holotype; FTG, isotype).

Shrub erect, to 6 dm. tall, with a simple woody stem 8 mm. thick, dichotomously open-branched above. Main branches and branchlets smooth. Stipules minute, triangular-ovate, rigid, white-ciliolate on inner surface. Leaves opposite, with slender petioles 1-2 mm. long, smooth, obliquely suborbicular to elliptic, rounded at base and apex, 5-12 mm. long, 4-8 mm. wide, pale on lower surface, intricately and conspicuously veined on green upper surface. Involucre solitary, turbinate, purplish-red, about 3 mm. long including the short stipe. Glands reddish-brown. Capsule (immature) glabrous.

This species differs from the allied *Euphorbia lecheoides* Millspaugh and its close relatives, *E. wilsonii* Millspaugh and *E. exumensis* Millspaugh, in being more shrubby and in having smooth, not papillose, leaves and young stems. Also, its thin, herbaceous leaves have a clear and distinctive venation pattern on their upper surface, and are inequilaterally rounded rather than fleshy-thickened and more or less cordate at the base.

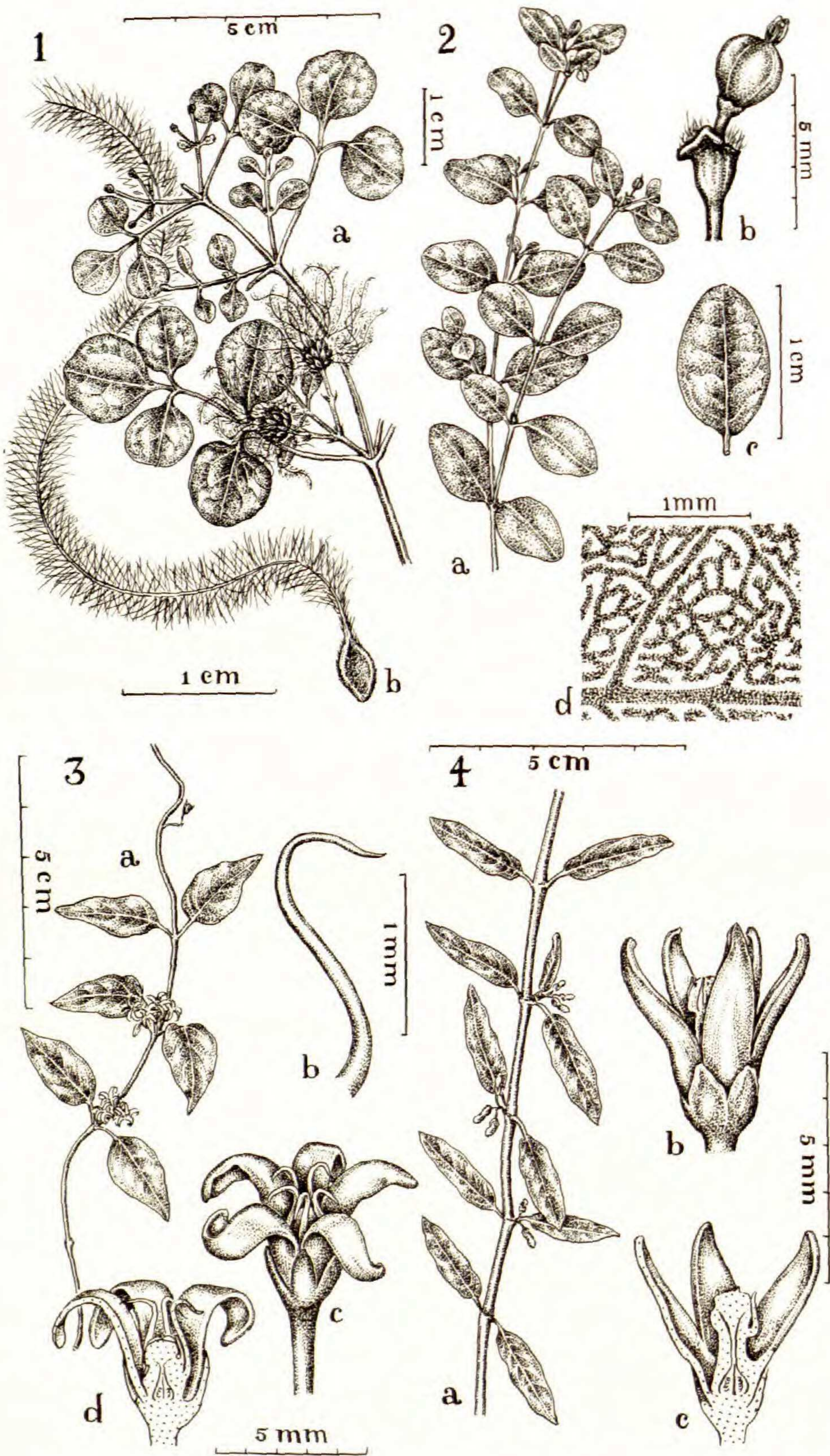
MYRTACEAE

Psidium androsianum (Urban) Correll, comb. nov.

Eugenia androsiana Urban in Fedde, Rep. Sp. Nov. 13: 467. 1915. (Type: Bahamas. Andros, Mangrove Cay, coppice, near Lisbon Creek, shrub 1 m. tall; stems diffused, January 16-19, 1910, *J. K. Small & J. J. Carter 8496* (F, NY)).

Urban founded his *Eugenia androsiana* on sterile plants. Based on my field observations, I would say that his narrow-leaved plants grew in dense shade. I have collected plants in the same coppice community that have narrow leaves similar to those in the type material as well as leaves that are about twice as wide. In other words, the leaves range from linear-elliptic to narrowly oblong-elliptic. The vernicose, non-veiny upper surface of the leathery leaf contrasts markedly with the veiny upper surface of the thick, herbaceous leaf of *Psidium longipes* (Berg) McVaugh.

Britton and Millspaugh accepted Urban's species in their *The Bahama Flora*, where they keyed it out on the basis of its small linear leaves. They stated under the species, "When flowers of this shrub are obtained, they may show it to belong to one of the other genera of Myrtaceae." On April 22, 1969, John Popenoe obtained flowering material of this plant from Deep Creek, South Andros (FTG). Popenoe's collection establishes the true generic identity of this species.



FIGURES 1-4. *Clematis orbiculata*: 1a, section of vine; 1b, achene. *Euphorbia hieroglyphica*: 2a, branch of plant; 2b, hypanthium with immature fruit; 2c, leaf; 2d, enlarged section of upper surface of leaf. *Cynanchum sigmoideum*: 3a, section of vine; 3b, crown segment; 3c, flower, natural position; 3d,

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS SEEN. All are sterile and all are from Andros. Long Bay Cays, August 18–September 10, 1906, *L. J. K. Brace* 5007 (F); Long Bay Cays Section, coppice, Crow Hill, shrub; branches irregular, January 25–27, 1910, *J. K. Small & J. J. Carter* 8694 (F, GH, US); in coppice just south of Andros Town, shrub about 2 m. tall, January 31, 1974, *D. S. Correll & R. K. Godfrey* 41399 (FTG); sterile shrubs 0.3–1.5 m. tall, in dense forest about 1.2 miles west of Congo Town airstrip, September 25, 1974, *D. S. Correll* 43549, 43550 (FTG); about 1 mile west of Congo Town and airport, burned over pine-land, hammock adjacent to airstrip and pines, sterile at this season, July 9, 1975, *W. T. Gillis* 12505 (A).

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Cynanchum sigmoideum Correll, sp. nov.

FIGURE 3.

Suffrutex intricate volubilis, tenuis, glaber. Folia ovata vel ovato-elliptica, 1–3 cm. longa, 5–15 mm. lata. Cymae paucifloriferae. Corolla 2–3.5 mm. longa. Coronae lacinae graciles, filiformes, typice sigmoideae vel aliquantum contortae, gynostegio sessili 2–3-plo longiores.

TYPE. Bahamas, North Bimini, vine on various shrubs and other plants in open coppice on north edge of Alice Town; flowers cream-white; corona longer than gynostegium, January 16, 1975, *D. S. Correll* 44170 (A, holotype; FTG, isotype).

A slender, intricately twining, glabrous vine. Leaves ovate to ovate-elliptic, 1–3 cm. long, 5–15 mm. wide. Cymes few-flowered. Calyx lobes triangular-ovate, acute, with scarious margins, somewhat pubescent just below the base. Corolla 2–3.5 mm. long, the lobes linear-lanceolate, acute, papillose on the inner surface. Crown segments slender-filiform, typically sigmoid or somewhat contorted, 2 to 3 times as long as the sessile gynostegium.

Britton and Millspaugh, in their 1920 *The Bahama Flora*, erroneously included this plant in the Cuban *Metastelma hamatum* Grisebach (= *Cynanchum caribaeum* Alain). That species has much shorter, rather broad crown segments that are, at most, merely recurved over the gynostegium.

Cynanchum sigmoideum is centered in the Biminis, with outlying stations on New Providence.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS EXAMINED. Biminis, North Cat Cay, April 15, 1904, *C. F. Millspaugh* 2333 (F, NY); Cat Cay, flowers white, May 11, 1905, *L. J. K. Brace* 3747 (F, NY); North Bimini, vine on shrubs on edge of coppice on white-lands, Easter Key, flowers creamy-white, April 17, 1974, *D. S. Correll* 42106 (FTG); North Bimini, vine trailing over shrubs in open beach coppice in vicinity

longitudinal section through flower. *Cynanchum stipitatum*: 4a, section of vine; 4b, flower, in natural position; 4c, longitudinal section through flower. Drawn by Priscilla Fawcett.

of East Wells, flowers greenish-yellow, corona longer than gynostegium, January 17, 1975, *D. S. Correll 44179* (FTG, NY). New Providence, November 11, 1879, *L. J. K. Brace 514* (NY); Lyford Cay isthmus, over bushes near beach, flowers pale yellowish, March 4, 1946, *Otto Degener 19059* (NY).

Cynanchum stipitatum Correll, sp. nov.

FIGURE 4.

Suffrutex volubilis, glaber; caulis infernus erecto-ascendens, sparsim supra dichotome ramosus. Rami graciles salignique, apice volubiles. Folia anguste elliptica vel elliptico-lanceolata, acuta vel longi-acuminata 2-4 cm. longa, circa 1 cm. lata. Flores pauci. Sepala triangulari-ovata, circa 1.2 mm. longa, aliquantum basi imbricata, in facie dorsali papillosa. Corollae lobi elliptico-lanceolati, 2.5 mm. longi, pagina interiore subglabra. Gynostegium stipite gracile 1 mm. longo.

TYPE. North Caicos, in cut-over area along Bottle Creek airstrip; vine trailing on ground and over shrubs, September 3, 1974, *D. S. Correll 43436* (A, holotype).

Sprawling, glabrous, viny shrub, often tinged or marked with purplish-red; stem erect-ascending, the lower portion 5 mm. or more thick, sparsely dichotomously branched above. Branches slender and willowy, twining at their apices. Leaves opposite or sometimes 1 to several at a node, narrowly elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, acute to long-acuminate, 2-4 cm. long, to about 1 cm. wide. Few-flowered. Sepals triangular-ovate, obtuse, about 1.2 mm. long, somewhat overlapping at base, dorsally papillose, with a purplish-red demarcation within the ciliolate scarious margins. Corolla lobes elliptic-lanceolate, internally subglabrous, 2.5 mm. long. Gynostegium with a slender stipe 1 mm. long.

This species is allied to the more northern *Cynanchum northropiae* (Schlechter) Alain in having a slender stipe that supports the gynostegium. The plant differs from that species, however, in its somewhat frutescent habit. The long, simple main stem that produces slender, dichotomous branches, the typically narrowly elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate leaves, differently adorned sepals and internally subglabrous corolla lobes are distinctive.

RUBIACEAE

Borreria felis-insulae Correll, sp. nov.

FIGURE 7.

Herba porrecta vel applanata ad 3 dm. lata. Rami primarii numerosi, basi valde lignea, ramos secundarios congestos aspectu decumbentem producentes. Folia linearia, acuto-cuspidata, glabra, dorsalia carinata, 5-8 mm. longa, circa 1 mm. lata, plerumque nodos multo excedentia, ad caulem adpressa vel aliquantum recurvo-patula. Inflorescentia pluriflora ad apices ramorum. Calyx circa 3 mm. longus, duobus lobis linearibus acutisque. Corolla infundibuliformis, caesia, 2-2.5 mm. longa, lobis reflexis.

TYPE. Bahamas, Cat Island, in sandy, open soil on edge of coastal coppice, Hawk's Nest; plant forming flat, spreading mats; flowers lavender-tinged, November 25, 1975, *D. S. Correll 46301* (A, holotype; FTG, isotype).

Plant forming flat, spreading mats to 3 dm. across. Primary branches numerous from a strong woody base, giving rise to many congested, secondary branches that create an upswept appearance. Stipules triangular-ovate, about 1 mm. long. Leaves linear, acute-cuspidate, glabrous, dorsally keeled, 5–8 mm. long, about 1 mm. wide, mostly much exceeding the nodes, appressed to the stem or somewhat recurved-spreading. Inflorescences at apices of branches, several-flowered. Calyx about 3 mm. long, the 2 lobes linear and acute. Corolla funnelform, lavender-tinged, 2–2.5 mm. long, the lobes reflexed. Fruit immature.

The southern Bahamian, Caicos and Turks perennial plants of *Borreria* that revolve about *B. thymifolia* Grisebach intrigued N. L. Britton during the preparation of his and C. F. Millspaugh's *The Bahama Flora* (1920) to the extent that he described what he considered to be five species unique to our flora. In my opinion, these complex plants remain not only intriguing, but also a most difficult problem; they are not to be taken too lightly.

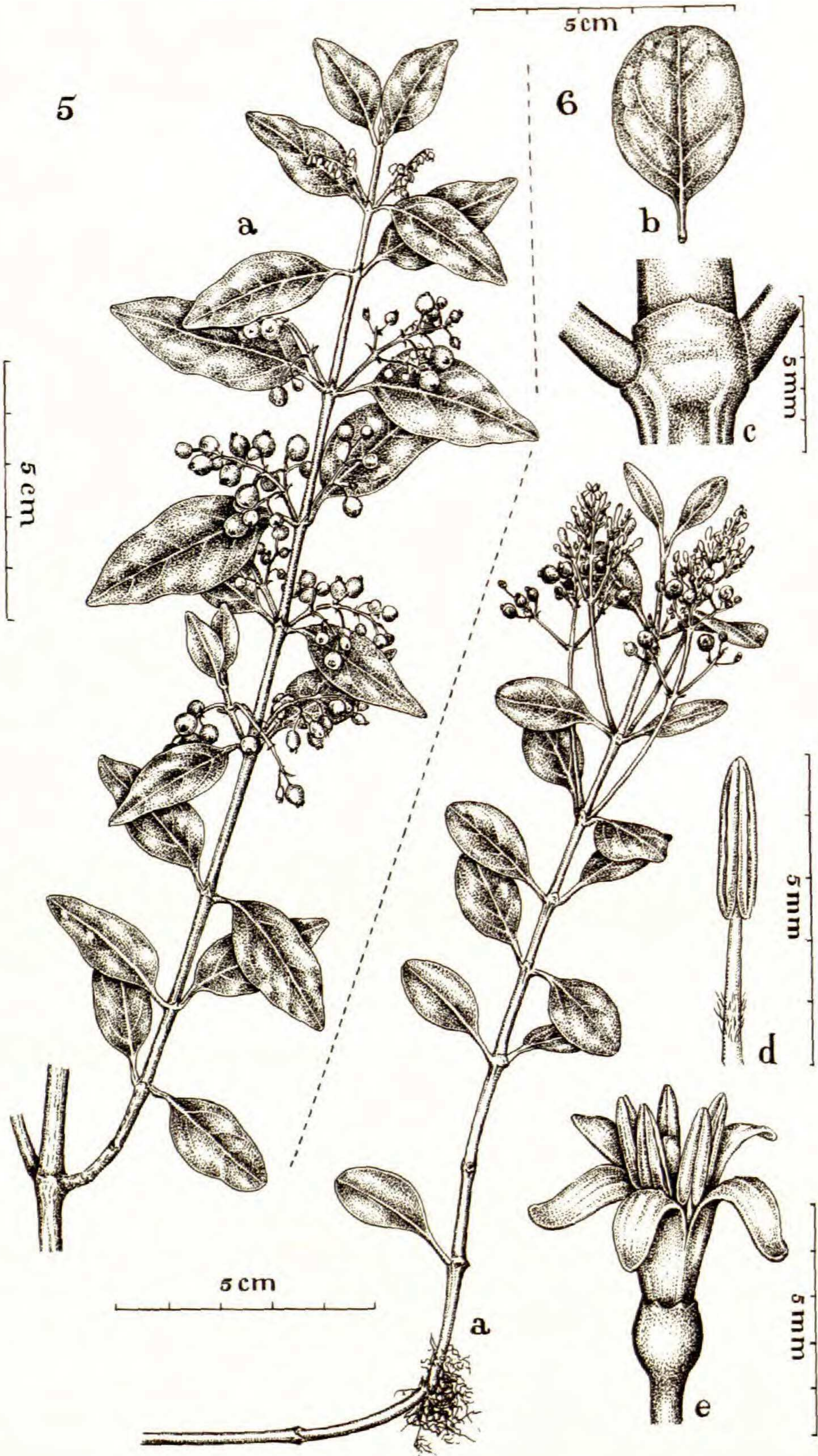
Some of the plants appear to represent species that have long been isolated on a particular island or group of islands. For instance, on Grand Turk I could find no species other than *B. thymifolia* (No. 46556), described from that island in 1864. Again, the only plants that I could find on Little Inagua (No. 45993) were identical to type material of *B. inaguensis* Britton, which was collected on that island in 1904. Also, the only plants that I could find on South Caicos (No. 43444) were referable to *B. saxicola* Britton (= *B. brittonii* Standley), the type of which was collected there in 1911. This apparent uniqueness, of course, does not hold for all of the species, such as *B. bahamensis* Britton (*B. wilsonii* Britton), described from a collection made on Crooked Island in 1906, and *B. savannarum* Britton, described from a collection made on Great Inagua in 1904. I have not only collected material duplicative of these types on the above islands (Nos. 44425 and 41653, respectively), but I have also collected specimens of these plants on other islands.

In line with the above, the only collection that I have seen from Cat Island, other than what I have collected, is a specimen obtained by Britton and Millspaugh (No. 5824) northwest of The Bight during March 1–6, 1907. The original label was marked only "Borreria," but marked lightly on the sheet in pencil is "cf. *B. bahamensis* Britt.," to which it does not belong. The plant is identical to those I collected 68 years later and represents a new taxon for this genus.

***Chiococca stricta* Correll, sp. nov.**

FIGURE 5.

Frutex columnaris, usque ad 2 m. altus, habitu rigide erecto, denso. Rami stricti vel valde ascendentes. Folia crassa, superne nitida, ovato-



FIGURES 5, 6. *Chiococca stricta*: 5a, fruiting branch in natural position. *Erithalis diffusa*: 6a, flowering and fruiting branch, note roots; 6b, typical shape of leaves; 6c, section of stem to show stipule; 6d, stamen; 6e, flower, in natural position. Drawn by Priscilla Fawcett.

elliptica vel elliptico-lanceolata, apice obtusa, basi late cuneata, 3-4 cm. longa, 1.5-2.5 cm. lata. Panicula quam folium subtentum brevia.

TYPE. Bahamas, Cat Island, along trail on coppice-covered hills just north of New Bight; plant with rigidly erect growth habit, thickly foliaged, to about 2 m. tall, November 23, 1975, *D. S. Correll 46265* (A, holotype; FTG, isotype).

Shrub columnar, with a rigidly erect, dense growth habit, to about 2 m. tall. Branches strict or strongly ascending. Stipules connate, forming an aristate sheath. Leaves thick, glossy above, ovate-elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, obtuse at apex, broadly cuneate at base, 3-4 cm. long, 1.5-2.5 cm. wide; petiole about 4 mm. long. Panicle shorter than the subtending leaf. Pedicel slender, 3-4 mm. long. Corolla not seen. Calyx puberulent on inner surface, the minute lobes triangular and ciliolate. Fruits white, compressed, about 5 mm. long.

This plant contrasts markedly with our other two viny species of *Chiococca*, *C. alba* (L.) A. S. Hitchcock and *C. parvifolia* Wulfschlagel (*C. pinetorum* Britton). It is most nearly related to the latter species. The plant forms a dense columnar mass 2 m. or more in height. It is rigidly erect, with its relatively short branches strict or strongly ascending instead of being spread at right angles to the main stem, as is the case with our other two species.

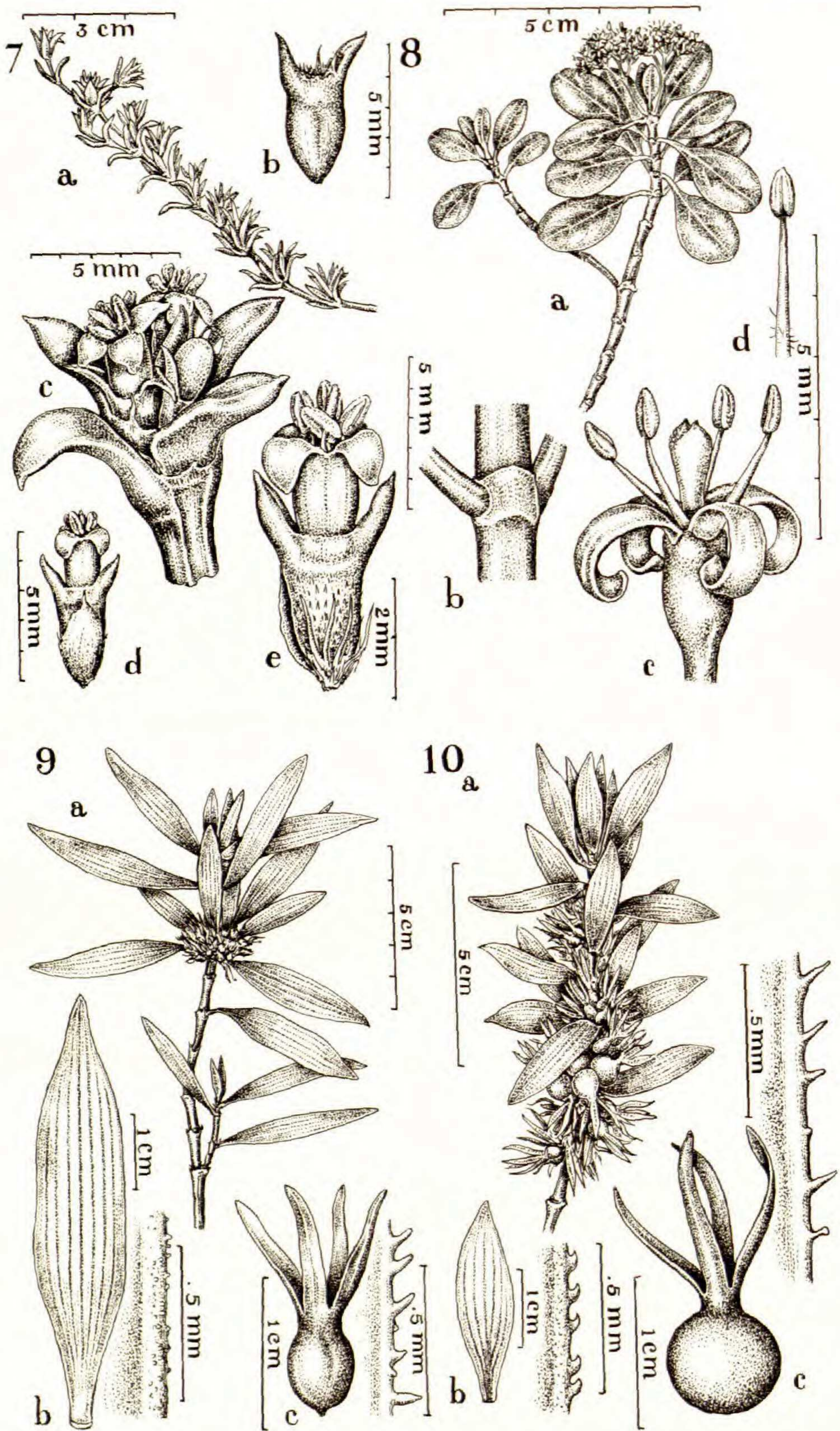
Erithalis diffusa Correll, sp. nov.

FIGURE 6.

Frutex diffusus. Ramuli prostrati vel late effusi. Caules subterranei repentes radicantes. Folia coriacea, suborbicularia vel late ovalia, 2-5 cm. longa, 1.5-3 cm. lata. Hypanthium circa 1.5 mm. longum, dentibus rubiginosis, brevibus. Corolla 5-6 mm. longa. Antherae cylindricae, basibus cordiformibus, filamenta gracilia aequantes.

TYPE. Bahamas, San Salvador, in sandy soil of open palm-shrub association just north of airstrip and Teachers College near Riding Rock Point; sprawling shrub with branches prostrate on ground; flowers white; fruits black when ripe, November 21, 1974, *D. S. Correll 43840* (A, holotype; FTG, isotype).

A sprawling shrub with branches prostrate to broadly spreading, rooting where they touch the ground. Stipules connate to form a rounded-truncate, persistent sheath. Leaves coriaceous, suborbicular to broadly oval, broadly rounded at the apex, abruptly tapering or somewhat rounded to the petiole, 2-5 cm. long, 1.5-3 cm. broad; petiole to 1.2 cm. long. Panicles few- to many-flowered, about 5 cm. long, the branches slender. Hypanthium about 1.5 mm. long, the short teeth reddish-brown. Corolla white, 5-6 mm. long, the lobes narrowly elliptic and obtuse. Anthers cylindrical, with cordate bases, 2-2.5 mm. long, about as long as the slender filaments. Fruit orbicular, about 5 mm. in diameter, black when ripe.



FIGURES 7-10. *Borreria felis-insulae*: 7a, branch of plant; 7b, fruit; 7c, cluster of flowers; 7d, flower, dorsal view; 7e, flower, ventral view. *Erithalis salmeoides*: 8a, branch of plant; 8b, section of stem to show stipule; 8c, flower, in natural position; 8d, stamen. *Ernodea gigantea*: 9a, branch of plant; 9b, leaf and enlarged section of margin; 9c, fruit and enlarged lower section of

This plant is characterized primarily by its sprawling growth habit and typically suborbicular leaves. Its long anthers that are the length of their filaments are also distinctive.

Erithalis salmeoides Correll, sp. nov.

FIGURE 8.

Frutex compactus globosus, circa 1.5 m. altus. Nodi ramorum apicalium distantes 3–5 mm., plerumque exudatum efferentes. Stipulae connatae vaginam rotundato-truncatam persistentem facientes. Hypanthium 1 mm. longum, ore irregulari rubiginoso. Corolla 2.5–3 mm. longa. Antherae ellipsoideae, circa filamentis filiformibus triple breviores.

TYPE. Bahamas, Great Inagua, in coppice along road between Conch Shell Point and Lantern Head; “balled” shrub 1.5 m. tall; flowers white, August 3, 1975, *D. S. Correll 45897* (A, holotype; FTG, isotype). Topotype: July 23, 1976, *D. S. Correll 47475* (A, F, FTG, NY).

A compact, globose shrub about 1.5 m. tall. Nodes of apical branches 3–5 mm. apart, commonly producing an exudation. Stipules connate to form a rounded-truncate, persistent sheath. Leaves glabrous, coriaceous, obovate to broadly oval, rounded at the apex, abruptly tapering into the short petiole, 1–2.5 cm. long, to about 1.8 cm. wide. Panicles many-flowered, at tips of branches, less than 2 cm. long, the branches short and thick. Hypanthium 1 mm. long, the irregular rim reddish-brown. Corolla white, 2.5–3 mm. long, the lobes oblanceolate and obtuse. Anthers ellipsoid, 0.5 mm. long, about one third as long as the filiform filaments. Unripe fruits orbicular, about 2 mm. in diameter.

This plant bears a remarkable resemblance to *Salmea petrobioides* Grisebach, in the Asteraceae. Its nearest ally appears to be the Cuban *Erithalis vaciniifolia* (Grisebach) Wright ex Sauvalle. In addition to its compact globose habit, it is characterized by having abbreviated internodes, minute flowers, and anthers about one third as long as the filiform filaments.

Ernodea gigantea Correll, sp. nov.

FIGURE 9.

Frutex erecto-patens ad 2 m. altus, aspectu laxi-effuso. Rami subquadrangulares, glabrescentes. Folia plus minusve in extremitatibus ramorum, oblique lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata, acuta, ad basim sessilem angustata ad 7 cm. longa, 1.5 cm. lata, 5- vel 7-solidinervia, marginibus glabris cartilagineis. Fructus suborbiculares, 5–6 mm. diametro, puberuli vel glabri, in glomerulis certis ad 4 cm. latis. Calycis fructuum lobi oblique lineares, acuti, 7–10 mm. longi, 1–1.5 mm. lati, marginibus ciliolatis vel glabris.

calyx lobe. *Ernodea serratifolia*: 10a, branch of plant; 10b, leaf and enlarged section of margin; 10c, fruit and enlarged lower section of calyx lobe. *Drawn by Priscilla Fawcett.*

TYPE. Bahamas, Crooked Island, on rock face of hillside cut, just northeast of Cabbage Hill; shrub 2 m. tall, with thick trunk; leaves bunched together at tips of branches; fruits clustered, yellow with a pink color just below calyx lobes, February 22, 1975, *D. S. Correll 44482* (A, holotype; FTG, isotype).

Shrub 2 m. tall, erect-spreading, with a stout, simple main stem to about 1 cm. thick and with lax, open growth. Branches subquadrangular, the young ones puberulent, eventually becoming glabrous. Stipules trilobulate, the central linear lobule elongate. Leaves more or less clustered near ends of branches, obliquely lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, acute, narrowed to the sessile base, to 7 cm. long and 1.5 cm. wide, with 5 to 7 veins, the margins minutely papillose or smooth and cartilaginous. Fruits numerous, in dense, well-defined glomerules as much as 4 cm. across. Flowers not seen but said to be orange-red. Fruits suborbicular, 5-6 mm. in diameter, puberulent or glabrous. Calyx lobes on fruits obliquely linear, acute, 7-10 mm. long, 1-1.5 mm. wide, the margins ciliolate or glabrous.

All seven of the species that comprise this genus are found in our region. The genus has had no serious attention since N. L. Britton's revision in 1908 (*Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 35: 203-208). In addition to describing three new species in this work, Britton designated several Bahamian collections as "Races" under the widespread *E. littoralis* Swartz. Two of these so-called "Races" that I have collected and studied are here described as entirely new taxa.

Ernodea gigantea, as its name implies, is the largest member of this genus. In its erect habit and thick main stem, it differs markedly from the usually weak-stemmed, sprawling plants that make up this genus. In addition, its well-defined, densely glomerate inflorescence, large leaves, and unusually long calyx lobes are distinctive.

This species is apparently confined to Crooked Island as evidenced by the following additional collections: Long Cay, road to South Side, December 7-17, 1905, *L. J. K. Brace 4069* (US); road to Stopper Hill, January 9-23, 1906, *L. J. K. Brace 4807* (US); low-lying land near mangroves on west side of island along road from Church Grove to boat landing, flowers orange-red, April 20, 1971, *William T. Gillis 10618* (FTG).

Ernodea serratifolia Correll, sp. nov.

FIGURE 10.

Frutex erecto-patens ad 1.5 m. altus, aspectu denso. Folia in ramis remota, elliptica vel lineari-lanceolata pungentia, ad basim sessilem decrescentia, ad 4.5 cm. longa, 1 cm. lata, 5- vel 7-solidinervia, marginibus serrulatis. Fructus numerosi, lutei, orbiculares, 6-7 mm. diametro, puberuli vel glabri, in glomerulis indefinitis. Calycis fructuum lobi lineares, acutocuspидati, 8-12 mm. longi, 1.5-2.5 mm. lati, marginibus serratis vel glabris.

TYPE. Bahamas, Great Inagua, in open, gravelly flat at east end of Matthew Town airstrip; spreading shrub about 1.5 m. tall; fruits numer-

ous, yellow, July 19, 1976, *D. S. Correll 47396* (A, holotype; FTG, isotype).
Topotype: August 4, 1975, *D. S. Correll 45910* (A, F, FTG, NY).

Shrub erect-spreading to 1.5 m. tall, with rather dense habit of growth. Branches and branchlets quadrangular, the younger ones puberulent. Stipule with several teeth, the linear central one much elongate. Leaves scattered on the branches, elliptic to linear-lanceolate, pungently acute, tapering to the sessile base, to 4.5 cm. long and 1 cm. wide, 5- or 7-veined, the margins serrulate with cartilaginous teeth. Flowers not seen. Fruits numerous along the branches, yellow, orbicular, 6-7 mm. in diameter, puberulent or glabrous. Calyx lobes on fruits linear, acute-cuspidate, 8-12 mm. long, 1.5-2.5 mm. wide, the margins serrulate or smooth.

This species is most closely allied to *Ernodea gigantea*. The smaller, permanently serrulate leaves and somewhat different growth habit, however, would appear to separate it from that species. The plant occurs commonly on Great Inagua where a number of sites were noted, but was not seen on Little Inagua.

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FAIRCHILD TROPICAL GARDEN
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